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Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives :

The objects for which we are convened are of deep interest to our constituents, and impose a high responsibility on ourselves. Assembled to consult for the public welfare, we are forcibly reminded of the goodness of an overruling Providence, in continuing to us the immunities we enjoy, as a constituent member of this highly favored Republic.

We meet under circumstances of general prosperity. The productions of the year that have just closed, are abundant, affording an ample supply for the wants of the community. We have been free from the ravages of the fatal diseases by which some portions of our land have been visited; and we are bound to acknowledge our gratitude to God for these blessings, and to implore his guidance, in our mutual endeavors to serve the people, in the several stations they have assigned us.

We have cause, Gentlemen, to think highly of our country. Our soil is exuberantly rich; our government is based upon the principles of equal rights and equal privileges, and operates equally upon all, and our people are free, independent and happy. A comparative view of our present resources and prosperity as a nation, with what they have been at any former juncture, will forcibly demonstrate, that we are rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and political influence.

The promptness, energy, and patriotism, which have characterized the administration of the federal government, during the official term of the illustrious individual who is now at the head of it, command the highest respect and confidence of the American people. It is, moreover, a consideration, which may justly inspire the citizen with increased reliance upon the wisdom of the National Executive, that those measures of his administration which have been most signalized by determined opposition, have in their progress and results been most successful, in securing popular esteem.

The policy and successive measures of the National Administration, relative to the present United States Bank, have received the commendations of each Legislature of this State, during a series of year past; and in the recent popular elections, these commendations have been sanctioned by our constituents, too obviously for misapprehension, & too distinctly to admit of doubt respecting the course, which obedience to them will, imposes upon us respectively.

An institution, which like the present United States Bank, discloses a disposition to wield its extensive powers in rivalry with that of the government which created it, cannot be regarded otherwise than as dangerous to public liberty. The experience of more than a year has confirmed me in the opinion, that as a servant of the National Government, the Bank can be spared without detriment to the fiscal operations of any department; as a rival of government, in any thing, it surely ought not to be endured. Being fully convinced, that it has become obnoxious to the charge, of assuming control by counter influences of a dangerous character, the policy and measures of the federal government, and that the monopoly of power, which it possesses over the industry and business relations of the people, can, with more safety to the public, be divided among local institutions, I shall cheerfully accord my co-operation, in any proceedings which your deliberations may suggest, as expedient, for conveying to the National Executive and to Congress, the clearly indicated wishes of the people of Maine upon this subject.

The recent political agitation in our country, has been productive of mixed benefit and evil to the community. It has aroused the citizen to reflect seriously upon the worth of political virtue, and to renew his choice in the exercise of his suffrages, between popular freedom on the one hand, and a subjection to the influence of combined wealth on the other. So far, the effect has been indisputably salutary. But there is cause for apprehending that the same occasion has given rise to inroads upon the freedom of our popular elections, altogether opposed to the spirit of our free institutions.

The freedom and purity of the elective franchise, lies at the foundation of our republican system of government. Upon the fidelity with which these are watched and protected by the citizens and public officer, the duration of popular liberty mainly depends. Corruption, oppression, and menaces, in whatever manner presented, are alike adverse to them. That the personal independence of the citizen in all elections, may receive every species of protection that timely legislation can furnish, and that those hostile influences may be prevented from acting upon the choice of public officers, or be properly dealt with when detected, I respectfully suggest, whether it may not be advisable to ren-

der them, in this State, penal offenses by legislative enactment, and subject to exemplary punishment.

I cannot but regard the late acts of Congress relative to the Gold and Silver currency of the country, as conducive to great improvement in this essential department of our national concerns. And it is worthy of consideration, whether a gradual curtailment of the privilege of issuing bills under the denomination of five dollars, now extended to the several Banking Institutions in this State, by the twentieth section of the Act of March 31, 1831, will not beneficially serve the policy, thus commanded by national legislation. Simultaneous with the operation here suggested, an enactment of similar import with the repealed section of "An Act to restrain unincorporated Bank Associations, and for other purposes," passed March 18, 1831, would also be found expedient, to prohibit the circulation, within this State, of the bills of foreign Banks, of denominations prohibited to Banks in our own.

Upon the subject of education, the duties of the legislature are made imperious by the language of our State Constitution. Much has heretofore been done by the State Government for the improvement of the rising generation, but it is in the nature of this class of claims to increase with the increasing abilities of our people and government to sustain them. Perhaps an undue proportion of the bounties of the State, has heretofore been applied to the education of the male sex. I need not urge upon intelligent and reflecting minds, the importance as well as the justice, of advancing at an equal pace, the cultivation of intellectual power in the two sexes. The progress of our youth in knowledge and virtue, as they approach maturity of years, generally depends on the mental and moral habits formed in early life, under the attention and enterprise of our citizens.

I need not urge upon you, that the influence of females, to whose care our children are ordinarily committed during that important period, when first impressions are imparted to the mind. As a matter of economy, merely, female education is deservedly entitled to the most liberal provisions. But we should be behind the spirit and lights of the age, if we were not so regarded by us for our own sake alone. In both views, I commend it to your favorable consideration. And in this connexion I will remark, that the opinions expressed in my first communication to the Legislature of last year, relative to the necessity of making further provision for the qualification of instructors for our common schools, have been confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, and they are now adverted to, for the purpose of again presenting the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A Resolve was passed by the last Legislature, granting the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the benevolent purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State, on condition that a like sum should be raised by individual donations. In furtherance of this object, the Secretary of State caused the Resolve to be published for general information; but this appeal to the sympathy and public spirit of our citizens, has not been attended with the success which was anticipated. As it is not perfectly clear from the phraseology of this Resolve, whether it was the intention of the Legislature to continue it in force, beyond one year from its passage, further legislative action upon the subject may be necessary.

In this connexion, permit me to introduce to your notice, an institution recently established in our parent Commonwealth. I allude to the New England Asylum for the Blind, at Boston. In accordance with the provisions of a Resolve passed at the last session of the Legislature, appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, in defraying in whole or in part, the expenses of such applicants as might be deemed fit subjects for the bounty of the State, six persons have been placed at said Institution, one for the term of two years, and the remainder for the term of one year. Should it be deemed proper to continue these benefits beyond these periods, a further appropriation will be necessary to defray their expenses. And I would suggest for your consideration, whether we may not, as the friends of humanity, and as the advocates of an enlightened public policy, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by this Institution, of extending new and invaluable privileges to a portion of fellow citizens, who have heretofore shared but sparingly in the bounty of the State.

Our Penitentiary System will necessarily be a subject of inquiry. Under the Resolve of the twenty-eighth of February last, a Committee was appointed to visit the State Prison at Thomaston, to investigate the conduct of its officers and the affairs of the Institution generally, and to report with all reasonable despatch the result of their examination. This Committee have executed the trust confided to them, in a highly satisfactory manner; and a copy of their Report is herewith communicated.

An examination into the extent of Pauperism in our State, will be sufficient to demonstrate the propriety of some legislative action upon the subject, of a precautionary character at least. While ample provision should be made for all cases of real indigence, great vigilance should be exercised, to guard against of-

ferring inducements either to the dissolute or the idle, to prefer a state of dependence upon public charity, to one of honorable industry and self-support. Economy in the public expenditures will not only be promoted thereby, but a moral influence, of still greater worth and consideration, to an enterprising people, will be thus exerted, silently, to be sure, but no less effectually. In a land such as we inhabit, affording numerous advantages for successful industry, there ought to be but few occasions calling for the interposition of public aids.

Still these will necessarily occur, and should be provided for. But where pauperism is the result of vice or illness, the public bounty administered to it, should, if practicable, be accompanied by a discipline calculated to work reform as well as to yield support.

Pursuant to a Resolve of the last Legislature a Board of Commissioners on Internal Improvements has been organized, and will improve the earliest opportunities for fulfilling the designs for which it was instituted. The appropriation already made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of its operations, will probably be sufficient to meet its demands upon the Treasury during the current year.

The care and management of the Public Lands still continue to require the attention of the Legislature. The annual Report of the Land Agent, exhibiting his proceedings during the past year, and the condition of the Land Department at the present time, will be presented at an early day for your consideration. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Canada Road westward of the Bald Mountain, has at length been completed, agreeably to the arrangement of this State with Massachusetts. The importance of this road to the internal commerce of this State, is rapidly developing, as the attention and enterprise of our citizens are more directed to the advantages which are opened to them by it. The want of settlements upon parts of this Road, retards somewhat its general usefulness. This consideration, in connexion with the interest which the State still retains in an extensive tract of land through which it passes, may properly suggest the policy of affording, for a limited period, new encouragement to settlers upon this road.

By a Resolve of the last Legislature, the State agreed to assume the repair and preservation of the Mars Hill Road, from its commencement in Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot, to its termination in Houlton in the County of Washington, provided it should be first put in repair by the United States. In the month of September last, I was advised by the Acting Quarter Master of the Army of the U. States, that the road was then in the repair contemplated by the Resolve, and ready to be surrendered to the care of the State Government. An Agent was therupon appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the road as thus offered. A Report favorable to the acceptance of the road, has been made by him, a copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

I have been informed by the Agent appointed under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 5th, 1832, that he has completed the Baring and Houlton road through Indian Township number two, in the County of Washington, and through the tracts belonging to the State, with the exception of about four and a half miles in Township number eight. This section is now under contract, and will be finished early in the ensuing season.

The militia law of the last year appears to have produced the most beneficial effects. It has excited among our young men, a spirit of honorable emulation, and has removed, in a degree, the causes of discontent, which have heretofore existed in the community on this subject.

The Annual Report of the Adjutant General, will be communicated at an early period of the session, and will exhibit the condition of the effective military force of the State. Upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which is still kept in controversy by the claims of the British Government, I have received no information, since my first communication to the last Legislature. The vacancy which has for some time existed in the representation of the Federal Government at the Court of Great Britain, has, no doubt had the effect to delay the settlement of this interesting question. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is not distant, when the embarrassments, which have so long weighed upon the general prosperity of this valuable section of our State, will be removed.

The Report of the Treasurer will in due time be laid before you, by which you will be furnished with a detailed statement of the fiscal concerns of the State.

It will become necessary during your present session, to elect a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the third day of March next.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I will only add, that I shall cordially co-operate with you in any measures, which may have for their object, to unite the people in mutual confidence, and to perpetuate the principles of our republican government; and may the blessing of God rest upon their deliberations.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Augusta, January 9, 1835.

North Eastern Boundary. We copy the following article from the Washington Globe, of the 3d inst. It will be read with interest, and confirm, if any confirmation be necessary, the confidence of the People of Maine in the determination of Andrew Jackson to do all that lies in his power to extricate our boundary question from the embarrassments thrown upon it by the administration of John Q. Adams, and to bring it to a favorable termination.—Age.

A writer in that journal of meadacity, the National Intelligencer, who professes to be opposed to seeing any part of New England, disposed of to the British King, requests the Ayer and Noyes on the question of laying Mr. Lincoln's resolution on the table to be published.

Putting in that resolution, as did the late Governor of Massachusetts, for me other than a fac-

tion's purpose, and without consulting any member of the Maine delegation in the House, not even his sole political friend, who was afterwards willing to play him second fiddle—it was natural that many friends of the Administration should vote to lay it on the table. But the insinuation of the worthy successor of John Holmes, that because some friends of the Administration voted to lay that resolution on the table, they were likewise disposed to sell or bargain away any part of the people and territory of the country, is worthy of the source from which it emanated; and that is from the men and the party in Massachusetts who quietly suffered the same British Kite to take and keep possession of a large portion of the same territory of Maine, during the late war, while the five New England States with Great Britain!

It comes with a bad grace from the old federal party of New England, or their organ at Washington, to lay to the charge of the present Administration the intention of selling my portion of its citizens to a foreign power. When Andrew Jackson manifested any intention to do injustice to the country by submitting to the unjust pretension of any foreign government? It was not Andrew Jackson, but it was the administration which preceded him, in the person of Massachusetts, favorite for President, and Henry Clay as negotiator, who put the territory and people of Maine in jeopardy in the choice and selection of an empire to decide on the question of boundary, who was personally and politically bound to make precisely such a decision as the British King asked, as wished him to make. And had not this empire advised to the decision of a question altogether foreign from that submitted to him, the good faith of the nation might, in all probability, have been pledged to carry his advice into effect; it was a most fortunate escape for the good people of the State of Maine, that the umpire designed the bed of a river as a point in the highlands dividing the waters of the river St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean. His advice was, prima facie, null and void, for it decided no question that had been submitted; and the American Government escaped the dilemma in which Messrs. Adams and Clay's choice of umpire had placed it, solely on this ground.

Little does it become the men opposed to the Administration, the men in Congress from Massachusetts, to reproach Andrew Jackson with the intention of selling any portion of our territory or our people to a foreign government.

It is to be sure, a new Magazine! but where? In Portland to be sure. A new Magazine! while our country is crowded with nothing but new magazines. You never see an old—and in Portland, of all places upon the earth, where such a thing was never dreamed of, while Boston, Philadelphia and New York, have been trying for a

a whole generation to establish one without suc-

cess, and while the city of Baltimore, a rich and thriving place of six or eight times the size of Portland, never so much as thought of trying.

Preposterous. But if he were to establish a Magazine, where should he go for an editor, and how should he pay him?

"I will be the editor—and you may pay me as you like," said his wife.

The idea was laughable enough, and so, they both laughed together awhile, (this we take for granted) and then, as will sometimes happen in the best of families, they agreed—so far as to take advice, if nothing more. And so they took advice. And the result was the establish-

ment of the *Portland Magazine*, which has now reached its third number, and is in a fair way to become not only a profitable thing for the proprietor, but very creditable to our litera-

ture. Nay more—though the Editoress (We love her editors and would give something for a decent name to distinguish them by) though she is occasionally assisted by certain very clever, good-natured fellows, it so happens that the best articles we meet with in her magazine, are always written by herself. And this, let me tell you, or if you will have it so, in our Editorial plurielship, let us tell you, is no light praise.

But that nothing may appear equivocal, nothing be left to conjecture, we do not scruple to say that the writings of Mrs. Ann Stevens, the name of the lady in question, which have appeared in the *Portland Magazine*, after making due allowances for their faults, which are numerous and great, and of such a nature that we purpose to deal with them. Ourselves, by and by, are enough to show that her natural powers, both in prose and poetry, are extraordinary; and what is more, enough to justify us in predicting, that if she lives and flourishes a few years longer she will rank, side by side, with the first living writers of the age.

Her strength lies in poetry and poetical embellishment—in a warlike, generous, and healthy language—and a most passionate and exalted sense of the beautiful and great.

Read her *Polish Boy*—a poem—or any of her prose tales, *Jane Shore*, *The Last of the House of York*, or any thing else of hers, upon which her heart has been employed, and judge for yourself, reader.

From the New England Galaxy.
PORLAND MAGAZINE.

Here is another example of what may be done by a female. During the severe pressure of last summer, a very worthy fellow in the grocery business, with a good capital, a good character and good friends, found himself all at once—he never knew exactly how, though he had excellent reasons for suspicion—completely out at the elbows.

Having purchased right off, and having been frugal, industrious and attentive in his business, up early and late, and very cautious about whom he trusted, it never entered his head that he was insolvent; and so, instead of taking account of

for Great Britain, on this question of boundary.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 5.

The Chair communicated a Report from the Department of State, made in compliance with the resolution of the 30th of June last, containing statistical tables of the property, population, taxes, &c. of the several States of the Union, not heretofore communicated.

A report was received from the Secretary of War communicating a list of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States.

The bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act laying duties on imports was discussed at length by Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Kane, Wright and Webster.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that part of the President's Message, appertaining to our relations with France, made a report, which concluded by a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. S. the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

Mr. Clay read the report from his seat, which occupied an hour and a half, and when he concluded, he submitted a proposition to make the report and the resolution the order of the day for Tuesday next. A postponement to next Tuesday was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter moved that twenty thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances that have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and they have leave to report by or before otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered that the committee consist of six.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, where Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton, and King of Georgia, were elected.

Mr. Kent introduced a joint resolution for amending the constitution of the U. States with regard to the election of President and Vice President.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Hubbard, from the Joint Committee appointed on that subject, reported a correspondence between the Joint Committee and John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the address delivered by the latter, on the Life and Character of General Lafayette—in which Mr. Adams states that he will take pleasure in furnishing, as requested, a copy of the address for publication. 50,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Pay of Naval Officers. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished special order, being the bill to regulate the pay of the Officers of the Navy of the United States.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Harmer, on leave, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. S. so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. Evans moved the question of consideration.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question put, "Will the House consider the resolution?" when it was decided in the negative, 90 to 84.

The bill regulating the pay of the officers in the Navy, was then taken up, and discussed at length. But the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the subject.

Appointments by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James W. Ripley, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, from the 17th instant, when his present commission will expire.

Daniel Lane, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Belfast, in the State of Maine, from the 4th instant, when his former commission expired.

Legislature of Maine.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Emmons, Chandler, Boutelle, of the Senate, and Messrs. McCrate of Nobleboro, Holmes of Alfred, Bonelli of Waterville, Jarvis of Ellsworth, Chase of Sebec, Scammon of Pittston, and Webb of Windham, of the House.

On Literary Institutions—Messrs. Barnham, Purinton, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cilley of Thomaston, Washburn of Livermore, Benson of Winthrop, Lowell of East Machias, Dummer of Hallowell, Brooks of Poland, and Vose of Knox, of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Field, McLean, Brown, of the Senate, and the many amendments. As the purpose for Messrs. Perkins of Kennebunkport, Greeley

of Portland, Vose of Castine, Boutelle of Waterville, Robinson of Hallowell, Gordon of Belfast, and Hodgen of Warren of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Bartlett, Randall, Miller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Emery of Hampton, Waterhouse of Danville, Lemond of Union, French of Monmouth, and Allen of Industry, of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. O'Brien, Tobin, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bayard of Harmony, Johnson of Cornish, Spaulding of Norridgewock, Russ of New Sharon, Gove of Carthage, Smalley of St. George, and Parsons of Norway, of the House.

On State Lands—Messrs. Smith, Fish, Barnard, of the Senate, and Messrs. Phelps of Fairfield, Chase of Solon, Sabine of Eastport, Present of St. Albans, Howe of Mexico, Jarvis of Ellsworth, and Small of Lumberton, of the House.

On State Roads—Messrs. Latham Read, Clark, of the Senate, and Messrs. Emerson of Calais, Carpenter of Howland, Harkness of Canaan, Channing, Wharf of Madison, Sampson of Readfield, Buck of Orland, and Warren of Powell, of the House.

On State Prison—Randall, Greene of York County, Read, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hodgman of Warren, Hyde of Bath, Morrill of Westbrook, Lord of Kennebunk, Gove of Corinth, Noyes of Greenwood, and Hilton of Mercer, of the House.

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Petitions of Bowdoin March, John Davis, David Dana, Benj. Curtis, Jr., Samuel Walker, and Phebe Wood, all for change of name, were presented and referred.

Mr. ABOT of Vassalborough, presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of Friends at Vassalborough, on the subject of capital punishment. Mr. ABOT said that he supposed that according to the usual course of proceedings, the memorial would be referred to the committee on the judiciary. But he knew that committee would be too much pressed with business, to be able to give the memorial that consideration which was required by the deep interest felt on the subject throughout the State, and particularly in this vicinity. It might be proper to refer it to a large select committee. And with a view to further consideration he moved that the memorial lie on the table.

Mr. Stewart of Scarborough, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the House the amount of sales of land and timber for each year since the separation ; stating the number of acres sold and the average price per acre for every year ; specifying the names of all persons who have purchased more than 1,000 acres, and the number and range of all townships or half townships, which have been sold ; stating the amount of each paid into the Treasury each year from the Land Office, and the amount expended each year in paying surveyors and other persons employed by the Land Office ; and stating also the amount due the State for the sale of lands, and what proportion of this amount is not likely to be recovered.

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Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the House the amount of sales of land and timber for each year since the separation ; stating the number of acres sold and the average price per acre for every year ; specifying the names of all persons who have purchased more than 1,000 acres, and the number and range of all townships or half townships, which have been sold ; stating the amount of each paid into the Treasury each year from the Land Office, and the amount expended each year in paying surveyors and other persons employed by the Land Office ; and stating also the amount due the State for the sale of lands, and what proportion of this amount is not likely to be recovered.

Mr. Stewart of Scarborough, appeared and took his seat.

of Portland, Vose of Castine, Boutelle of Waterville, Robinson of Hallowell, Gordon of Belfast, and Hodgen of Warren of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Bartlett, Randall, Miller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Emery of Hampton, Waterhouse of Danville, Lemond of Union, French of Monmouth, and Allen of Industry, of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. O'Brien, Tobin, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bayard of Harmony, Johnson of Cornish, Spaulding of Norridgewock, Russ of New Sharon, Gove of Carthage, Smalley of St. George, and Parsons of Norway, of the House.

The orders were then read and laid on the table. They read as follows:

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to inform the House whether the British Government have or claim, possession, or jurisdiction, down to the line recommended by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands ; and whether they have or claim any possession or jurisdiction on the left bank of the St. John's river, west of the line running north from the source of the St. Croix in the Highlands.

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to inform the House whether any instructions given to him by the British Government have or claim, possession, or jurisdiction, down to the line recommended by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands ; and whether they have or claim any possession or jurisdiction on the left bank of the St. John's river, west of the line running north from the source of the St. Croix in the Highlands.

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satisfactorily to appear at a convention to connect those distant countries, through a rich improvement, our resource will be still so valuable now looking in the Bank of a common only draw to this a very considerable of the northern Hampshire, which message upon the questions of the Bank and currency, the Governor is entitled to the gratitude and respect of the People, which I have no doubt they will continue to accord to him.

Both Houses met in the afternoon of yesterday, and went into Convention, to fill the vacancies in the Senate from Somerset district. The constitutional candidates were Charles Greene, James Manton, Levi Johnson, and Ober Wilson. The votes cast for the two former gentlemen were 120, for the two latter 57, and none scattering. So you perceive my statement in a former letter of the strength of the federal party in the House was rather too liberal. They probably cannot muster over sixty-four members in that body. You will notice the liberality of the Senate, in admitting Mr. O'Brien to a seat. They received 103 votes for Jerry O'Brien, as for Jeremiah O'Brien. We should have hardly expected a similar generosity from the federal party, to a democratic candidate, judging from their former conduct upon such matters. The truth is, the friends of the administration have come together determined to act fairly and honorably by their political opponents; the committees already appointed by the Speaker, evidently shew this—and if, after all, they are disposed to kick up a row the people will place a due estimate upon their conduct.

Mr. Holmes will find the third rate, County Court Lawyers, at whom he sneered so contemptuously in Congress, as well as a number of honest hard-faced democratic farmers and mechanics, who are in the House, ready to meet him on the battle ground, of fair and temperate argument.

The two Houses met in Convention this morning, for the purpose of electing Councillors and Secretary of State.—Jabez Bradbury, Edmund Mann, Seth Labaree, Edward Williams, Thomas Crocker, Daniel Emery, and Benjamin Carr were chosen Councillors, having received 127 out of 195 votes; and Rose G. Greene was re-elected Secretary of State by a vote of 126 to 67. I regret to learn that it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Greene will accept the office another year. It is said, with what truth I know not, that he has intimated to some of his friends, that ill health makes it his imperious duty to retire from that situation. I hope the rumor may prove to be without foundation. It is certain his health is not by any means good; still I hope he may induce to remain at least one year longer. His loss would be most sensibly felt by the State. His services in that department have been invaluable. Indeed he has, by great industry and labor, as well as talent, (without any disparagement to others) made the records of our State equal to, if not superior to those of any other State in New England. I have had occasion to examine them since I have been here and have no hesitation in saying, that they exceed in accuracy and neatness any others which I have ever seen.

The votes for Councillors and Secretary are another indication not only of the strength of the Democracy in the Legislature, but of the union, good feeling and harmony which prevail among them. There were several candidates in each of the districts, who were pushed by their respective friends with some warmth; but when the majority united upon an individual, the minority came in cheerfully, and cordially uniting in his support. These things speak well for the permanency and stability of our party. Nothing will be able to shake or divide them. All the efforts of a crafty and insinuating opposition, aided by its great talents, will be unavailing. You will see the same harmony and unanimity in the choice of a Senator in Congress, and all other officers to be elected this session.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The correspondent of the New York American, an opposition paper, thus speaks of the President:

"The President was in the Rotunda this morning, viewing the statuary in company with Mr. Forsyth. He seemed much pleased with them; whether he recognizes any fellowship with the warrior before him, I cannot say. The old man, though still erect, walks with diminished firmness, and looks in countenance pale and care-worn. Yet there is much in figure and appearance which commands respect and inspires ready confidence. I never saw him but I want to like him, and make all political differences, I cannot but like the man, whatever I may think of the President."

When the opponents of the President make such a confession, they may readily account for the enthusiastic attachment to the President, which those manifest, whose political sentiments accord with his. The time will come, (when party prejudices shall have been obliterated) when there will be but one sentiment in the public mind, in relation to the ability, the firmness, the more than Roman patriotism and self-sacrifice, and the sound political views of the present Executive.

From the Eastern Argus.

MESSRS. BENTON AND VAN BUREN.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Van Buren was nominated by a Democratic Convention in Mississippi for President of the Uni-

ted States, and Col. Benton for Vice President. Dunlap would have been remiss in his duty, not to have made allusion to the decided indication of public opinion in Maine upon this topic. If there be any portion of this excellent document, which more than any other will receive the applause of the people, it is that part in relation to the Bank of the U. States, and it is for this reason that it stings so keenly.

For the bold and manly course taken in the

message upon the questions of the Bank and currency, the Governor is entitled to the gratitude and respect of the People, which I have no doubt they will continue to accord to him.

The Globe thus speaks of it:

Mr. Benton's letter declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency, defending the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and recommending harmony, union, and concert, to the Democratic party of the United States, will be found in this day's paper, and will doubtless be read with interest by the People of the United States.

Few public men have been more disinterested in their public course than Mr. Benton. He has heretofore declined some of the most honorable appointments in the nomination of President Jackson—never had an appointment from any President, except a military one during the war, from President Madison,—and no relation of his has received any office, contract or emolument from the Federal Government, or under any law of Congress, during the fourteen years that he has been in the Senate.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Duff Green and his humble echo in this city, think it "a ridiculous farce" to ascribe to Gen. Jackson the merit of hastening the payment of the public debt. Duff says that the President had nothing to do with enacting the laws establishing the sinking fund, and therefore has had agency in bringing about, thus early, an extinction of the National Debt. Let us look at facts. Since 1820—when General Jackson succeeded to the Presidency, more than \$55,000,000, exclusive of interest, amounting to

considerable more, have been paid.

Yet had not the President taken the ground he did against extravagant appropriations for internal improvements and other projects of a similar kind, the Treasury would have been exhausted and a thousand schemes would have been "log-rolled" through Congress, and the payment of the national debt must have been postponed until those who look upon it as a national blessing, could have devised some means to swell it again to its original magnitude!—We know that when Andrew Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road bill, there were projects for such purposes, at that time before Congress, requiring at least \$126,000,000, to carry them into effect; a sum twice the amount of the then national debt! And it has been by a rigid adherence to that policy and by carrying a judicious economy into expenditures of our government generally, that we can this day commemorate the "extinguishment of the national debt in conjunction with the celebration of the battle of New Orleans!"

[Argus.]

Another More. We learn from the Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel, that a majority of the members of the Ohio Legislature have nominated Hon. John McLean for the Presidency, as the candidate of the Western Swigs. The movers in this business seem to have been determined to leave no doubt, as to their own character, or the kind of support they expect from a "Whig," and recommended as a suitable candidate to unite the various factions now arrayed against the Administration. Nor, although it is termed a Democratic Republican? nomination, do they demand that Mr. McLean should be supported on the ground of his own principles or public services, nor because he was formerly democratic in his principles and opposed to the Bank of the United States—a course which one would have expected them to adopt, more especially as it is but a short time since their nominee passed, to a considerable extent, the confidence of the democratic party—for say they, "should another be brought forward on whom those with whom we 'act' (name not yet known!) can more cordially and effectually unite, we promise him our undivided support!" So, it will be seen, that Judge McLean is brought forward—not on his own merits, nor as the favorite of any particular set of principles—but solely on the ground of his power to unite the various portions of the piebald party, and by success, to gratify the hungry and desperate politicians who officer the different corps! If he cannot succeed—if a more "available candidate" can be found, why then the "solecism" of the honest Judge is still to adorn the bench of the Supreme Court. So much for the zeal with which this new ally of the coalition is supported in his own State. It matters little to the Democracy of this country, who the candidate of the opposition is, provided, always, that his character as such be well understood. The only danger to be apprehended is from a division of their strength, brought about by some candidate sailing under democratic colors, but truly unfriendly to the interests of the democratic party. It was thus that we expect Judge McLean would make his appearance. But it seems that he was too well understood in Ohio, for his friends to attempt any thing of the kind. So far from it, they make a virtue of necessity, and are now actually laboring to identify him with the federal or Clay party in the West, deeming their support better than none. A sufficient confirmation of this will be found in the following paragraph from the *Sentinel*, (a paper heretofore and up to this time professing

friendship for Gen. Jackson) in which it boasts fully insured.

Mr. Mansfield saved about half his goods.—

Mr. Adams, have (has) CORDIALLY joined in \$500, and saved about half their goods. Mr.

recommending Judge McLean." After ad.

Robinson was insured \$1000, and saved a

shop, one door above Robinson's, was destroyed.

Owner, Mr. Davis Belford—no insurance.

Mr. Moses Smith's Tailor shop des-

to the wind, as the vaults of unsold

the Messrs. Marks' buildings were consider-

it will be observed that nearly every member

of the present Legislature, who previously sup-

tained, were saved.

The loss by this fire is greater than has been

suffered by any one fire for some time past.

Our citizens assembled with alacrity, and

labored to save the adjoining buildings, and in

other ways to rescue property, and stay the

progress of the devastating element.

[Port. Argus of 13th inst.

Republic of Letters. We are requested to

say that Mr. Wm. Pearson having consented to be

publisher of the Republic of Letters, all com-

to be directed to GEORGE DEARBORN,

38 Gold Street, New York.

Miss Fanny Kemble, alias Mrs. Pierce But-

ler, in speaking of Boston and its people, says,

"—Politics appear to engross their attention,

—The Whigs as they call themselves

here, but whose principles are those of the To-

ries in England, compose by far the largest

portion of the inhabitants, who observe their

good sense by extolling every thing English,

and condemning every thing American—there

are many loyal subjects here, maugre the re-

bellion?" And again—"Many of those called

the fashionable here, think it the best evidence

they can offer of their superiority over the can-

aille, to boast of a Tory grandfather, who saved

his neck from the gallows by fleeing to Eng-

land at the time of the Revolutionary war—

and if he married a maid servant of one of our

nobility, they are ready to swear she was a

Lord's sister, and in this way account for

the national "symphony" as Billy Lackaday

says, "with certain classes in England, and certain classes in America!"

A precious piece of intelligence this, from one well acquainted with the manners, habits, and opinions of the English, Tories, and who immediately recognized the similarity of feeling, or rather the initiating, humble spring, second-hand repetition of the follies and foibles of a broken down, self-ruined, haughty aristocracy.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk and Luther S. Cushing was unanimously elected, on the first ballot.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. The result of the first ballot was as follows :

Julius Rockwell 185, John P. Bigelow 90,

John Keyes 18, Francis Baylies 46, Alexander

H. Everett 35, William Sturgis 33, George

Ashmun 23, scattering 7.

On the second ballot, Julius Rockwell 362,

Jno. P. Bigelow 73, Francis Baylies 9, A. H.

Everett 7; and Julius Rockwell was declared

elected, and conducted to the Chair by

Messrs Russell and Blake of Boston. The

House then adjourned to hear the annual election sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Wainwright of Trinity Church.

In the Senate, Hon B. T. Pickman was re-elected President, and Charles Calhoun, Clerk.

[Trans. Rockwell, the newly elected Speaker, is from Puttsfield.]

The Difference. John Q. Adams, in his

four years, reduced the public debt from \$83,-

68,423 71 to \$58,421,413 47—marking the

whole amount paid during this term, \$25,367,-

019 04. Gen. JACKSON in his four years

reduced it from \$58,421,413 47 to \$7,001,-

698 83, having paid during his first term \$51,-

229,714 84—more than DOUBLE the amount

paid by Mr. Adams in the same length of time!

It is by wholly overlooking this difference of

more than twenty six millions of dollars, and

other misrepresentations of a like character,

that the expenses of the present administration are greater than those of the truly prodigal ad-

ministration that preceded it!

[F]—We learn from the Boston Transcript of

Saturday evening, that Mr. CLAY, from the

Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations to

whom was referred so much of the President's

Message as relates to our relations with France, made on Tuesday, a report against the passage

of a law authorizing reprisals on French prop-

erty, even in case no provision should be made

by the Chamber of Deputies for the fulfilment

of the Treaty.

A correspondent of the Journal of Com-

merce writing from Washington, under date of

January 8th, says :

Mr. Wayne, a member of the House of

Representatives from the State of Georgia, has

been nominated to the Senate, as a Judge of the

Supreme Court of the United States, in the place

of Mr. Justice Johnson, of South Carolina, deceased.

The Senate was supposed to be engaged upon the nomination, while the

Executive was in session, to-day. Mr. Wayne's

appointment will be highly acceptable to the

beach and bar, and the public at large, and

will no doubt, be promptly assented to by the

Senate.

Rumor also assigns the General Land Office

to a new incumbent—the Hon. Henry Hub-

ard, now a prominent member of the House of

Representatives. Should the vacancy occur,

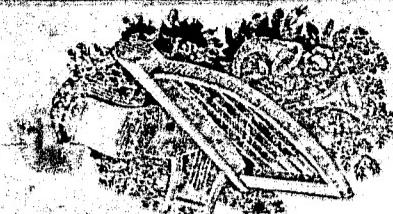
no one could fill it better, nor more to the satis-

faction of the public, than the gentleman named,

for his great industry and ability, he adds

the feelings and manners of a gentleman.

Fire! Our citizens were alarmed this</p



POETRY.

PLAY—BY J. G. PERCIVAL.
Over plain and hill and mountain
Speeds away on pinions strong,
Nerved with life from holy fountain
Far away the soul of song.

O'er it swells the arch of heaven,
Boundless arch of softest blue—
Round it rise the halls of **even**,
Hung with every gorgeous hue.
To the spirit land of wonder,
Cloud concealed, it speeds afar,
Borne on wings of rushing thunder,
Sounding like the tempest ear—
Rolling like ocean surges,
When the midnight Typhon rings,
Hollow as a nations dirges,
When the Almighty vengeance stings—

Deep and full on torrent pouring
From a wasted Alp of snows—
Awful as a Volcan roaring,
Here its fiery deluge flows—

Yet as a stream in a shady valley,
Gurgling low through grass and flowers;
Evening wind in garden alleys,
Brushing down from hill above;

Mellow hour, as twilight closes,
Winding through the slumbering grove
Maiden heartily hedge of roses,
Murmuring faint its lay of love—

Yet so soft this echo lingers,
Round the tanned listener's ear,
Sweet as struck by fairy fingers,
Breathes the wind half dim and clear.

On by stern, long-drawn driven,
Speeds on the single flight,
Till the magic cloud-wall riven,
Dazzling pours a sea of light.

Then as beams the kind of wonder,
Bursting from its cloudy veil,
Antennae like peaks of thunder,
Bid the new inspired hail.

Beauties of Litigation. The editor of the *Augusta* (Ga.) *Sentinel*, in an article on the abuse and defects of the civil law generally and of that Georgia particular, gives the following illustration of the results of that system which, (saith Sir William Blackstone or somebody else) is the perfection of human reason?

"A man used another for the value of his work and labor bestowed upon a house which he had built for the defendant. He sued in the Inferior Court, where he obtained a verdict. The defendant appealed, and after the usual delays, his case came on for trial. Before unfolding his proofs, it appeared that there was another person (we will call him A.) who had some interest in the contract; and a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that A. should have joined in the action. The motion was sustained, and the plaintiff was nonsuited."

"He now re-commenced his suit, joining A. with him in the action. He commenced as before, in the Inferior Court, where he succeeded. Defendant appealed; and in the mean time a new judge was elected for that circuit. The case came on for trial; and, upon the hearing, a motion was made for a nonsuit, upon the ground that the plaintiff had consulted the defendant in the action. The judge now on the bench happened to be the very man, at whose instance the first nonsuit was granted: the plaintiff, therefore, felt himself very secure from this motion. But he was mistaken. The judge stated, that he was well acquainted with the circumstances of case, and deeply regretted that he could not agree with his predecessor—that he had examined the authorities with care, and the examination had resulted in a settled conviction that A. ought not to have been joined in the action; and under this conviction, there was no other alternative, but to nonsuit the plaintiff—which was done accordingly."

The plaintiff now commenced his action as he did at first. Before it reached the final trial the second judge was deposed, and third was placed over the circuit. We left that circuit before the case came on before this judge; but we understand that he nonsuited the plaintiff a third time, on the ground that A. ought to have been joined in the action; and that, before the plaintiff could accommodate himself to the views of this judge, his case was barred by the statute of limitations. If so, the defendant got his house built for nothing; and the plaintiff, in addition to the expenses of the house, was saddled with the cost of three suits and six trials."

Elder John Leland. The following letter from this pious and venerable divine, we copy from the Boston post. It will richly repay attentive perusal. It contains sentiments eminently worthy of regard. The testimony of such a man in favor of the Administration—one who has been a democrat “of the strictest sect” from his youth up—who was a friend and supported of Jefferson, and who has adhered to the cause of democracy through good and through evil report—the testimony of such a man is worthy the utmost consideration. It must be gratifying to the friends of the administration to find the old Jeffersonian republicans, the pillars of the democratic party in former years so firmly fixed in their attachment and support of Andrew Jackson. They are “signs” which cannot be misunderstood, except by those who

wilfully shut their eyes to the light. But to the letter. It is in reply to one from the gentleman who has furnished it for publication.

“Sir.—I respond to your sentiments respecting our illustrious Chief Magistrate, and the abuse that has been cast upon him, by a heterogeneous mob, composed of nullifiers, Hartford Convention men, Bankites, and the would-be-ins. Supposing they should succeed in their wishes; is it probable that better treaties would be made—more land purchased—debts sunk faster—commerce more flourishing—public credit more firm—the hand of labor more eased—state rights more respected—the liberty of the citizens better guarded, or any blessing that may reasonably be looked for from government, bettered?

When I survey the administration of President Jackson, I am constrained to say, ‘He has done all things well,’ and would ask those who are seeking to run him down, ‘Why, what evil has he done?’ The Almighty Being, who seems to have a peculiar regard for the United States, has raised up men of singular qualities to meet special exigencies, whose names will live in admiration as long as history endures; and in this list or names, that of Andrew Jackson will not be obliterated: for that other men would have met with ill that he has, with the same personal and moral courage and prudence; giving incontrovertible evidence in every measure, that the *good of the people*, and not his own *aggrandizement*, was the stimulus. But stop! I am no statesman.—The original design and boundaries of civil government have studied; its interference with religion I have opposed; the equal rights of all I have plead for; but the *munitio* of law I am a stranger to.

In the formation of our Constitution of General Government, the aristocratical part of the community could not get woven into the texture of it all they desired; but after its ratification, they called into requisition all their energies to turn the administration into an Aristocratic channel, and by construction gave it an impossible tone; and were so successful that in ten years an alien act—a sedition act—stamp act, which standing army, &c. were all established; and the doctrine was trumpeted far and loud, that a national debt was a national blessing, which was chorused, ‘The rulers must serve the people from themselves.’ None but those who lived at the time, can fully conceive how much it cost the sober democrats to place Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and check the threatening flood. But notwithstanding the fatal wound which Federalism then received, since the close of the last war in 1815, this deadly wound has been partly healed by the disguise of National Republicanism, and democracy has been obliged to arm herself with ballot box weapons to vanquish the same old enemy, who is now dodging out of sight under the cover of *whig*.

If individuals were always governed by truth, justice, and benevolence, few laws and few magistrates would be sufficient; but government took its rise from the wrongs of men—Men finding evil propensities in themselves, and seeing the over acts of others, called in the aid of *sober reason* to establish rules to prevent the mischief. This is government; which is an evil of itself, because it costs individuals some of their natural rights; but it is a necessary evil to prevent a greater.

I have lived under the administration of seven Presidents, and was never better pleased with the measures of government than I now am—I have endeavored to serve my generation according to the clearest light that I could gain. It is now for the rising generation to sustain the institutions which their fathers have left them—improve upon them, or radically change them: for one generation has no right to control that which succeeds.”

Snow at Baltimore. The Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday says:—It commenced snowing on Sunday night last about ten o'clock, and continued without intermission throughout yesterday, and had not ceased at ten o'clock last night. The snow now lies from two to three feet deep.

PROPOSALS.
For publishing in Portland, a Magazine devoted to Literature and the Arts, to be called the

Portland Magazine.

Consisting of Tales, original and selected, Biographical Sketches, Poetry, Notes of Books, and of passing events.

For this purpose, the *Portland Magazine* thinks it useless to inflict upon the public a long article, blazoning with undreamt-of promises, but should he granted a fair trial he will endeavor to atoms for the gravity of protestations by his honest exertions to give pleasure and satisfaction to his subscribers.

The first number of the work is now before the public as a specimen of what it is intended to be. The publisher submits it to be judged of and supported according to its merits.

TERMS.

The *Portland Magazine* will be published on the first day of each month at \$2.50 per annum, subject to a deduction of fifty cents to the publisher, pay in advance or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain 32 double pages.

Any subscriber who obtains six subscribers and remits the amount of subscription to the publisher shall entitle to the *Portland Magazine*.

Letters and communications to be directed to Edward Stevens. In all cases of business the postage must be paid.

Portland, October 1, 1834. 21

NOTICE.

Rumford, Jan. 6, 1835.

MR. MILLER.—Sir: Please to receive the publication of the Notice I sent you, wherein I informed the public against purchasing two notes of hand given to Eliot P. Kidder—as having been fraudulently obtained. I hereby acknowledge that the notice is without any foundation in truth, as to any fraud used by Mr. Kidde in obtaining the notes aforesaid; but the transaction between him and me was a fair but innocent transaction, and no fraud used. And I am sorry that I was so hasty in causing said statement in said notice.

RUFUS K. BUNKER,

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

IS the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the publication of standard works of the best writers.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen to, pages, making one volume of 822 pages per annum.

It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain: The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; Nos. 5 and 6, the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. There will be no abridgment of the work of any author.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
15 Fulton St., Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

“**REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.**—Under this title, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we think deserving of very great success.

It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works in English Literature, and in somewhat larger than the London Magazine.

The paper on which it is printed is very fine, out of the best quality, and so soft that it will not injure the hands.

The typography is choice and legible; and the whole is printed in a very fine, clear, and distinct manner.

The fact that three exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, foretells our most sanguine expectations has induced us to change the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor; in addition to which we offer for Original Articles.

PRIZES.

For the best ORIGINAL TALE:

FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best ORIGINAL POEM:

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For the best Article on a Humorous Subject:

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The manuscript may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835; and the award will be made during the month of May following.

The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed card marked ‘Name’; and the directions of the successful writers *only* will be opened.

All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the editors of the Galaxy.

We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie’s *Man of Feeling*, and the first half of Goldsmith’s *Vicar of Wakefield*. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at less than from three to five dollars in the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inking this article, which is in Gilpin’s best. [Evening Star.]

A week ago, however, leaving the above title, has been introduced by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the *Acme of polite literature*: a course of reading, particularly fitted for those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a general patronage.

Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the type being equal to that which is used in the *Acme of polite literature*, and is also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimplies on the Face, Festerings Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Pusies known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, is calculating to embrace still more of the *Acme of polite literature*, and will be greatly pleased to have it recommended to his patients.

Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only such works as are of real value, and will be printed at a price which is *not* to exceed six cents.

The fifth number of the *Man of Feeling*, and part of Goldsmith’s *Vicar of Wakefield*, [Evening Star.]

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